

**U.S. Department of Justice** 

United States Attorney Eastern District of New York

DKK/ICR/FJN F. #2021R00059

271 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

April 26, 2021

## By ECF

The Honorable Pamela K. Chen United States District Court Eastern District of New York 225 Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: United States v. Brendan Hunt

Criminal Docket No. 21-086 (PKC)

## Dear Judge Chen:

The Court should deny the defendant's motion to admit his own self-serving post-arrest statement. (See Dkt. No. 80.) The defendant contends that the statement is relevant to show his "state of mind that it was deeds not words that would place Members of Congress in fear." (Id.) That argument is flawed for two reasons.

<u>First</u>, the defendant's state of mind is not relevant in this case after the completion of the charged crime. <u>See, e.g., United States v. Harris</u>, 733 F.2d 994, 1001 (2d Cir. 1984) (defendant's statements made "during the period of time of the time charged in the Indictment" should have been considered for his state of mind). The defendant's statement on January 19, 2021, does not disclose his state of mind on or before January 8, 2021.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The defendant also relies on <u>United States v. Biaggi</u>, 909 F.2d 662, 690 (2d Cir. 1990), which held that a defendant's rejection of "an offer of immunity on the ground that he is unaware of any wrongdoing about which he could testify" is "probative of a state of mind devoid of guilty knowledge." But the rejection of an offer of immunity is far different from a self-serving statement made after arrest—the rejection of immunity is a significant action in its own right.

Second, the defendant's actual statement—"I wasn't at the Capitol"—says nothing about any belief he had related to the charged conduct, including what the defendant believes might instill fear in a member of Congress. At most, the statement could be read to suggest that the defendant did not believe that his threats to kill members of Congress were illegal. But ignorance of the law is not a defense to 18 U.S.C. § 115, and arguing otherwise would simply confuse and mislead the jury. See Fed. R. Evid. 403.

Very truly yours,

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cc: Clerk of the Court (PKC) (by ECF)
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